

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER  
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU,  
April 18, 1918—Last twenty-  
four hours' rainfall 2. Temp.  
ature Min. 72; Max. 78.  
Weather, cloudy.

# Hawaiian Gazette

FOOD FORECAST FOR TODAY  
One Meatless and one Wheatless Meal.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1918—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NUMBER 4731

## GERMANY THROWING FRESH TROOPS INTO BATTLE; BRITISH HOLDING STRONGLY; INFLECT SEVERE LOSSES

### Von Hindenburg's Legions Held and Smashed At Every Point, Withdrawing Defeated From Four Bloody Battlefields

### USING A DIVISION ON EVERY MILE OF TEN MILE FRONT GAINS NOTHING

### North and South of Ypres the Allies Are Counter-attacking, Winning Ground and Capturing Prisoners

NEW YORK, April 19—(Associated Press)—Bringing up fresh reserves and with a concentration of men and guns unprecedented in the war, the Germans are attacking viciously along many miles of the British front, being everywhere held and thrown back with incredible losses. Opening a series of great infantry attacks at dawn, after an all night bombardment of the British positions, the Germans threw their brigades against the Allied line throughout the day without a gain.

From La Bassee on the south to points north of Ypres the fighting raged in a score of battles and everywhere the Germans struck they were repulsed with bloody losses.

**DIVISION TO EVERY MILE**  
The heaviest battling, where the assaults were of extraordinary violence and pushed forward with the greatest recklessness and disregard of losses, was along the southern side of the Armentieres salient. From Givenchy, just west of La Bassee, along a ten-mile front to opposite Roubaix, the Germans smashed, endeavoring to open a way to Bethune. Along this short front the Hun employed at the rate of a division per mile, or nearly two hundred thousand men, without gaining a foot of territory. The attack was made with such masses that the British, reinforced by fresh French troops, were able to execute terrific punishment and meet the rushing charges with such a blast of fire that the Germans could not face it.

Time after time these Hun hordes endeavored to cross the La Bassee canal, and time after time their front ranks were mowed down. This supreme effort to widen the salient on the south failed completely.

**DEFEATED ON NORTH**  
At the same time a desperate effort was being made to push the northern side of the salient out, a drive being launched at the Allied line south of the Kemmel positions which the British had recaptured on Wednesday in a strong counter. From Bailloul to a point south of Ypres, with the greater force directed against Kemmel, the Germans attacked strongly. Here, as on the south, they were held and nightfall found the armies locked on the same front as when the battle opened. Three separate attacks were made by the Germans.

An early morning engagement was fought south of the Lys near the tip of the salient than the scene of either of the greater battles of the day, the Germans directing a drive against the southwestern section of this front, between Locon and Robecq. This attack, while made in force, was evidently a feint, the main fighting later developing nearer to Givenchy and Kemmel.

**BELGIANS SMASH ATTACK**  
To the far north von Hindenburg brought his fourth army into action, this attacking the lines held by the Belgians, from Langemarck north to Kippe, a point midway between Dixmude and Bixchoote. This attack was designed to break the Belgian line and open a northern route to the coast, but it failed completely. The Belgians not only threw the attackers back with many casualties but countercharged and captured six hundred prisoners, including many officers.

A Reuter despatch last night from British Headquarters states that the Germans are bringing into the fighting many new troops from their reserves, more than thirty seven fresh divisions having been identified during the day. South of the Armentieres salient, on the Aves sector, the British took the offensive yesterday morning, capturing a number of German trenches, with prisoners and machine guns.

**WOUNDED OVERFLOW HOSPITALS**  
Amsterdam dispatches state that the great flow of German wounded from the several battlefields is alarming the Germans throughout the occupied sec-

WHERE THE FIGHTING HAS BEEN FIERCEST—Map of the northern section of the western front, showing today's battle line, where Germany is making her last struggle for victory. The shaded portions of the map, at Langemarck and at Armentieres, represent the German gains. The Armentieres salient marks the greatest battle of all times.



## Greeks Smash Bulgar Lines

### Resumption of Fighting Along the Macedonian Front Told in Brief Report

LONDON, April 19—(Associated Press)—In a sudden offensive, the Greek army, cooperating with the British, smashed against the Bulgarian lines along the Stumitz valley yesterday, sweeping the Bulgars from their positions along a wide front and capturing seven towns.

No details of the smash have been received, the news, while important as marking a resumption of the fighting on the Macedonian front, being overshadowed for the present by the fighting in Flanders.

**W. S. S.**

**STEAMER IS SUNK**  
NEW YORK, April 18—(Associated Press)—News was received here today that the American steamer A. Raven was sunk in March.

## GERMAN MINISTER OF MARINE USES WILD WORDS

### Tells Reichstag Convoys Are Destroyed By Submarines Daily and Sometimes Three Or Four In Succession In One Day

LONDON, April 19—(Associated Press)—Wild and misleading claims of the great success of the German campaign of unrestricted submarine warfare were made to the Reichstag yesterday by Admiral von Capelle, German minister of the marine. A report of his speech to the Reichstag members reached here yesterday by way of Amsterdam.

Admiral von Capelle made his claims of success to the main committee of the Reichstag when speaking on the subject of submarine warfare in general. He defended the policy which was promised to bring Great Britain speedily to her knees.

**Makes Great Claims**  
Replying to the claims of the Allies that submarines are being destroyed faster than they can be built and the more lately built are inferior to the earlier launched craft he insisted the new submarines exceeded in numbers all losses. The effectiveness of the undersea craft, he declared, had been greatly increased.

Referring to the work done by the destroyer fleet and especially to the American fleet which has been so greatly praised, he said the work of those destroyers had failed of its object.

He is quoted in the "Wolf" despatch as having said that "One hundred thousand tons of British shipping is being launched monthly while at the same time each month we are destroying 600,000 tons. Also the loss of the cargoes of these ships is of vital importance to the enemy."

**Destroying Convoys**  
German submarine commanders are especially trained in attacking convoys and not a day passes but our submarines send to the bottom a convoy vessel and sometimes they will destroy three or four of them in succession."

Replying to these assertions the admiralty said: The average monthly loss during 1917 has been 330,000 gross tons instead of 600,000 tons as von Capelle asserts. The figures of the first quarter of 1918 will soon be published and will show a sharp drop in the losses from the previous quarter.

We are justified in declaring the arrangements which we now have for securing steel will assure us of the desired output in new shipping.

**W. S. S.**

## AMERICANS LIVE TO BEST TRADITIONS

### Message From Baker Read To Army — High Bravery Wins Commendation and Cross

WASHINGTON, April 19—(Associated Press)—General Pershing caused to be announced yesterday to the American expeditionary forces the contents of a message which was sent to the army by Secretary of War Baker directly after the return to his post of the secretary. The message said in part: "The courage and zeal which the members of our expeditionary force, officers and men alike, are showing are worthy of the best and the highest American traditions. Press on to victory!"

Secretary Baker attended the cabinet meeting yesterday but presented no detailed report of his trip.

The American forces on the Lorraine front have taken over control of No Man's Land, the war department reports. The American patrollers are making almost nightly visits to the trench, wire entanglements and are encountering no resistance. One party was out five hours and, unseen, reached the third German line, mapping the posts of machine guns and snipers.

**Praised By British**  
Reports by British commanders for the first information that American engineers in large numbers were among the forces hastily assembled to fill out a gap in the line made by the Germans. Three companies were caught early in the bombardment and ordered back.

A commissioned officer of an American regiment in charge of the infantry on a sub-sector directed the action for a week.

General Rawlinson, highly praises the work of the Americans.

Lieut. Theodore Higgins Sweetser, of the medical reserve, whose home address is not known at the American front whence came the despatch, has been recommended for the British military cross because of the conspicuous gallantry which he recently showed. Although suffering himself from the effects of a gas attack, Lieutenant Sweetser went to the aid of and treated forty British soldiers who were suffering similarly.

Five Russian aviators arrived today at a Canadian Pacific port from Japan to join the Allies against Germany in France.

Seventy-two names were on the casualty list given out yesterday, twelve being killed in action and three died of wounds, five of disease, seven severely wounded and forty-five slightly wounded. Capt. James E. Miller is listed as killed.

## PRESIDENT CALLS ALL PEOPLE TO HOLD RALLIES

### Next Friday Is "Liberty Day" and At Meetings Citizens Are Asked To Pledge Themselves To Liberally Support Cause

WASHINGTON, April 19—(Associated Press)—Friday, April 26, a week from today, will be "Liberty Day". President Wilson yesterday issued a proclamation fixing the day in connection with the Liberty Loan Campaign and called upon the citizens of every community in the Nation to hold rallies and to "liberally pledge anew their full and unstinted financial support to sustain the Nation and its great cause."

**Cost of War**  
The actual cost of making war to the United States from July 1, 1917, to March 18, 1918, was \$3,549,000,000. This means a daily expenditure during that period of \$13,703,702.

These figures are for the individual war operations of the United States. They do not include loans of \$4,500,000,000 to America's allies. They neither include the usual costs of government which during 1918 reached a total of \$684,000,000.

In other words the cost of the individual war operations alone of the United States since July 1, 1917, is more than five times the cost of running the entire government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

Including loans to the Allies, cost of our own war operations, and usual peace time governmental expenditures, the United States has disbursed \$11,000,000,000 virtually since we entered the war.

Totals of subscriptions as announced by the central Liberty Loan committee last night were \$1,089,000,000. The committee in a statement which it issued yesterday said that while the totals are encouraging they are not entirely satisfactory since the daily average thus far would not reach the minimum quota for the loan. The only way to achieve this will be to materially increase the volume of subscriptions during the closing days of the loan.

Reports from San Francisco yesterday said the twelfth federal reserve district had reached \$31,090,000.

## RESIDENT ALIENS MAKE BUYING BONDS

WASHINGTON, April 18—(Associated Press)—Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan now certainly total in excess of a billion dollars. In the Chicago district alone there have been more than 700,000 separate subscriptions.

Resident aliens are giving splendid support to this loan and instances to prove this are coming in the reports from all sections of the country. In San Francisco the Japanese importing house of Mitani and company has subscribed for \$500,000 in bonds of this issue.

In Los Angeles, H. Jung, the Chinese cook in the Athletic Club has subscribed for \$1000 and his helper, also a Chinese, has taken \$200 more for his allotment.

A society composed entirely of Bronxians has subscribed for bonds in the amount of \$2000, its president saying: "While most of our members were born in Austria we are still against the Germans and are loyal to our adopted country, the United States."

The Hungarian-American League to day sent resolutions pledging its entire support to the United States and the loan.

**W. S. S.**

## SHIP YARDS MAKE AND BREAK RECORD

### One Concern Will Soon Be Turning Out a Vessel Every Other Day Continuously

WASHINGTON, April 18—(Official records which were undreamed of in time of peace are being made only to be quickly supplanted by new records in the great race of the shipyards of the country to turn out new shipping to meet the needs of the country.

A Pacific yard has delivered to the shipping board a big freighter completed in 109 days from the time of laying the keel, which is eighty one days ahead of the contract time, whereas the usual time required under peace conditions would be eighty-two months.

The best previous record for a large ship was 113 days.

The submarine boat corporation has laid the keel for a 5500 ton steel ship which is the twenty-eighth it is building for the United States shipping board. This plant, which is not the largest in the United States, will soon be able to complete one ship every two days.

**W. S. S.**

## MORE HUN PRISONERS REACH UNITED STATES

AN ATLANTIC PORT, April 18—(Associated Press)—An ex-German soldier arrived here today with about forty German prisoners. One of them is reported to be the captain of a U-boat, which the Americans took and destroyed. It is reported that the American forces have captured several others.

## MANPOWER LAW NOW EFFECTIVE IN SPITE FIGHT MADE BY IRISH

### Bill Passes House of Lords and Receives Royal Assent—Home Rule Measure Is Expected To Follow Quickly

### MAY DELAY ACTION TO WEAKEN OPPOSITION

### Resolution Passed By Leaders of All Nationalist Parties Promises To Use All Means in Power Against Enforcement

LONDON, April 19—(Associated Press)—Notwithstanding the opposition that has been offered by the Irish opponents to the Man Power Bill and which is being continued by practically all factions of the Irish home rulers the measure passed its second and third reading in the house of lords and the last remaining step was taken when it received the royal assent. It has now become a law of the realm. Meantime there have already been demonstrations in Ireland against the enforcement of the conscription provisions and organized opposition to its operation is being perfected.

## HOME RULE NEXT

With the Man Power Bill finally enacted into law it is expected that the next legislative step will be the introduction of an Irish Home Rule measure drafted in accordance with the suggestions of the majority report of the Irish convention which has received the approval of the labor party as well. This measure is expected to break the opposition of the Irish to conscription and it is suggested in well informed circles that it is probable that no effort will be made to enforce conscription upon the Irish until the Home Rule bill is either passed or is well on its way to passage.

## PASS RESOLUTIONS

Nationalist leaders of Ireland, the Dillonites, Redmondites, O'Brienites, Sinn Feiners, Laborites and Clericals are united in their determination to resist conscription under the Man Power Law using "the most effective means they may have at their disposal" to use the wording of a resolution which was passed at a meeting of the leaders of all of these Irish factions which was held yesterday at Bishop's House, Maynooth, Ireland. What those means will be or may be the resolution does not announce nor does it say, other than by inference, that force may be resorted to.

## BELFAST RIOTS

The first news of violence was received yesterday morning when messages from Belfast told of severe rioting and the breaking up of a meeting which was being held in opposition to conscription. Pelted with sticks and stones and brickbats, the police were forced to draw revolvers before the rioting was formally quelled.

**W. S. S.**

## CAMP SELBY HARD HIT BY HEAVY WIND STORM

BATTLESBURG, Mississippi, April 18—(Associated Press)—One soldier was killed and a score of soldiers and civilians injured when a tornado struck Camp Selby.

The force of the storm leveled many of the buildings and rendered a large number of men homeless.